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VERGE OF WAR WILL GO TO GENEVA

Situation in the Balkans Grows Alarming.

TURKEY IS AROUSED

PORTE SENDS WALNING NOTE TO

BULGARIA.

That Government Held Responsible for the Outrages of the Macedo-

nian Agitators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.- The irritation in Turkish official circles against Bulgaria is constantly growing more acute and the government of that principality has been formally notified in vigorous language that the porte holds it responsible for the outrages arising from the freedom of action which the Macedonian agitators living in Bulgaria have been allowed.

Solution and has an important period, and has given careful attention to international questions and has had to meet many of Bulgaria have been allowed.

It is reported that the porte has decided to mobilize the whole of the second and third army corps, stationed at Adrianople and Salonica, respectively.

The police of Constantinople have arrested about sixty Bulgarians and have made numerous domiciliary visits, including one to the residence of the secretary of the Bulgarian diplomatic agency, whose papers were seized. They were, however, subsequently restored, as nothing compromising was discovered therein.

Alarming Reports in Circulation. Alarming reports are in circulation regarding outrages which are said to be projected here for today. The military and police guards in this city and its suburbs

have been considerably strengthened. In the district of Prisrend, Albania, 22 Albanian chiefs, leaders of the opposition to the reforms, have been arrested The sultan's reform commission is still at Ipek, Albania, on which place Turkish troops are advancing with the object of dispersing the hostile Albanians in that

Street Fights in Salonica.

VIENNA, May 6.-Advices received here the fact that hundreds of Bulgarians have been arrested, street fights are constantly taking place. Women and children, espethese disturbances.

been planned in all the towns of Macebs have been discovered in houses at Uskub, European Turkey, where the Turkish population is greatly excited, fearing

Notification to Turkish Legation. The Turkish legation today authorized the following statement:

"The governor general of the province of Salonica, Hassan Fehmi Pasha, telegraphs to the legation at Washington that public order and tranquillity prevail in that prov-

AGED RESIDENT DEAD.

William T. Jones a Victim of Heart

Failure.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. KENSINGTON, Md., May 6, 1903.

William T. Jones, one of the oldest citizens of Montgomery county, died at his was the direct cause of his death. Mr. Jones was nearing his eighty-first

year. He was born in Washington, D. C.,

in 1822. During the Mexican war he was

private secretary to General Hughes, and at the close of that war he moved to Poolsville, Md., where he resided until he moved to Kensington, five years ago. During his residence in the county Mr. Jones filled many positions of public trust. He served as county school commissioner and was once a candidate for the state sen-

ete. He had served as register of voters in the Poolsville district, remaining in that office for twenty-eight years. He knew all of the Presidents from John Quincy Adams down and had a clear recollection of Andrew Jackson, who was a warm friend of his father, the late Dr. William Jones, a once prominent physician of Washington. Mr. Jones' wife and four children survive The sons are Dr. Eugene Jones, who resides here, and William A. Jones, and the daughters. Mrs. H. P. Hamill of Win-chester, Va., and Miss Mamie Jones, who resides with the family here.

WILSON DISSECTS ROOSEVELT. Princeton's President Explains Cause of the President's Success.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- "President Roosevelt owes his high position to the fact that he was a politician who did not want to hold | Asiatic station via the steamer Siberia from office," said Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of the Princeton University, last night in addressing the annual meeting of the the address was "Patriotism."

"Roosevelt was a thorn in the side of the politicians," continued the speaker. "He attended their meetings and became one of them, but if things did not suit him he He was so sure he knew how it ought to be done and he was so much trou-ble to the politicians that they gave him a

'If men would study politics not striving for office, it would change the face of affairs all over the country. The danger of our age is not partisanship, but that our thoughtful men will belong to no party.

Don't form yourself into a third party. Don't isolate yourself. Go into the arena and take your active part." THE BARREL MURDER MYSTERY.

New York Police Make Several Arrests in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 6.-New York detectives are searching among the Italians here for evidence against the men arrested for the murder of Benedetto Madonia.

In company with Pittsburg officers, assisted by Capt. Walsh of the United States secret service, they are working night and day on the case, and, it is said have already secured what is considered important evidence.

Last night they visited the Webster avenue district, and in a short time arrested four Italians. These men were sweated for two hours by Detective Aymer, who speaks Italian. The information obtained from them is being withheld by the detectives, but it is said that a number of points were secured by Sergt. Cherry, which will be of value in clearing the barrel mystery.

The Chesapeake in Commission. The Chesapeake was placed in commis-

e Ævening Star.

No. 15,661.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1903-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

DELEGATES TO THE INTERNA-TIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

Methods for the Amelioration of the Suffering and Horrors of War to Be Considered.

The delegates to represent the United States at the international conference at HOME GOVERNMENT HELD VIGOR- J. B. MARCUM'S MURDERER STILL LOW TARIFF, WHICH SWEPT HIS Geneva, Switzerland for the purpose of revising and extending the Geneva treaty of 1864, under which the various Red Cross societies are recognized, have been designated by the President. They are Francis | Resignation of Chief Hord Regarded as B. Loomis, the assistant secretary of state; Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, and Commander Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., whose appointment was announced this morning. Gen. Davis is one of the first authorities of the world on mil-

itary law, and is an author of a standard text book on international law. Mr. Francis B. Loomis, the assistant secretary of state, has had wide and active experience in the diplomatic and consular service. He was minister to Venezuela dur-

them in a practical way. Commander Sargent is one of the most highly considered officers of the navy. He is Admiral Dewey's aid, and was for ten years the naval attache of the United States in Italy and Austria during the formative period of the new navy, and ren-dered important service.

Topics to Be Considered.

Many important topics will be considered by the international conference in Geneva next September, chiefly looking to the amelioration of the suffering and horrors of war. All the important nations will take part in the conference. Many suggestions will be discussed.

It is proposed, for example, in the amendments to provide for a careful examination of bodies on the field prior to their in-humation or incineration, for it is a wellknown fact that the hasty burials too often in vogue after a battle consign many living men who are temporarily stunned or un-

conscious to untimely graves.

It is also proposed that a clause shall be added to the international treaty providing that every officer or soldier shall bear upon his person a mark rendering it easily possible to establish his identity.

An important suggestion is also made that field hospitals and other temporary from Salonica say that notwithstanding establishments of that sort following troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded men shall be considered neutral under all circumstances, and that if they fall into the hands of the enemy it cially young girls, take prominent part in | shall be the latter's duty to return them to the army when they are no longer required that provision would mark an important and humane advance.

o proposed to discuss the question whether there is substantial reason for retaining as the sole distinctive sign a red cross on a white field or whether it would which has substituted a red crescent for the

WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE.

Expiration of the Term of Admiral Kenny as Bureau Chief.

The four years' term of Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny as chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, expired yesterday afternoon, but at the personal request of Secretary Moody he will continue to serve in that capacity until other arrangements can be made. It is not expected that an appointment to this office | States district court the dismissal of the will be made until after the return of the home here last night at 10:30 o'clock. Heart | President and the Secretary of the Navy to | tions Butler, Robert Giles, Capt. Mentz, failure, occasioned by acute indigestion, this city in the early part of June. Pay- Capt. Lowndes and Capt. Crabbs. Judge master General Kenny will continue in office in all probability up to the 1st of July. and it is possible it may be found expedient to prolong his service at the head of the pay department to the end of the present calender year, if not longer, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Kenny was placed on the retired list in January last.

CORSICAN FRIARS EXPELLED. Their Monastery at Bastia Broken Into

by Troops. PARIS, May 6.-A dispatch from Bastia,

Corsica, says the Capuchins, who had been barricaded in their monastery there for many days were expelled today by the police, a detachment of infantry and a number of gendarmes.

The friars, who had been without food for two days, owing to the state of siege, the piles of boxes were arranged at the refused the final demand of the authorities to take down their barricades and the doors were then broken in with axes and the persons made a demonstration against the ed at dinners that the wines used had authorities, but they were dispersed.

Naval Orders.

Commander H. Hutchins from duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., to the

San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. H. C. Poundstone from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Twentieth Century Club. The subject of Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Washington, D. C. for examination for promotion, and then report to the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, for further orders. Lieut. S. S. Robison from the Alabama to

command the Hull. Lieut. M. L. Bristol from the Kearsarge to Washington, D. C., for special temporary duty in connection with the general board. Ensign R. L. Berry from the Kearsarge to the Hull

Ensign A. W. Pressey to the office of naval intelligence, Navy Department, for special temporary duty.

Assistant Surgeons H. F. Strine, J. P. Traynor, J. L. Nelson, F. M. Munson, R. A. Bachmann to the Asiatic station via the

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. W. Leutze from the Prairie to Washington, D. C., for duty in bureau of supplies and accounts.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Michels to the Wisconsin. Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Paymaster McG. R. Goldsborough to the navy yard, New York, N. Y., for duty as assistant to purchasing pay officer. Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal to Washington, D. C., and report to chief of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, for such

duty as he may assign.

Naval Constructor F. B. Zahm upon completion of temporary duty at the bureau of construction and repair, Navy Department, to Mare Island, Cal., and resume for-

Major Howze Submits His Reply. Maj. Robert L. Howze of the Porto Ricc Provisional Regiment of Infantry today submitted to the Secretary of War a statement in reply to charges recently filed at the War Department against him of cruel treatment to Filipinos during his service in the islands. All the papers in the case have been referred to Judge Advocate Genand preserve and pre

Porto Rican Resentment Re- Jackson, Kentucky, Intimi- A Former Supporter Sizes mains Unabated.

OUSLY TO ACCOUNT.

the Sacrifice of a Faithful Official-Press and People With Him.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. SAN JUAN, P. R., May 6.-The ugly feeling that has prevailed in Porto Rico since the American invasion has been caused by the measures adopted in Washington and by the insular government to secure immunity for the smugglers. This feeling has been intensified by the resignation of John S. Hord, chief of the internal revenue bureau, who on behalf of the insular government ordered the prosecution of Capt. Dunlap, Robert Giles and Capt. Mentz, while Treasurer Willoughby was out of town investigating the municipal frauds in Mayaguez. Chief Hord said he acted by Mr. Willoughby's orders. This Mr. Willoughby has publicly denied. Mr. Hord, who has a splendid record for honest, fearless work, promptly offered his resignation, which was as promptly accepted.

Press and People With Hord. The people and the press are siding with Mr. Hord against Treasurer Willoughby.

One American paper said editorially: "The resignation from office of Chief Hord for his participation in the prosecution of the smugglers is an honor to that gentleman which rarely becomes the opportunity of a public official to bear.
"He leaves his office crowned with honor and glory. Like a soldier on the field of battle, he stood at his post of duty and was shot down, not by the enemy, but by his own commander, for refusing to retreat and for doing what he knew to be

"In the estimation of the people who love justice and fairness to all, he now stands head and shoulders above the man who caused him to resign. "One of Mr. Hord's duties was to prosecute the violation of the internal revenue laws, and it was not his duty to show favoritism in this task. Mr. Hord was It is asserted that bomb outrages have for the care of the sick. The adoption of acting strictly in compilance with the dictates of his conscience and of his official duty, and the people will forever so

onsider it. "We should have more officials and men I'ke John S. Hord." The Associated Press dispatch stating be proper to allow exceptions in the case of non-Christian countries, such as Turkey, San Juan did not cease prosecuting the accused army and navy officials its chances of getting the naval station would be very much impaired, and also that all officers may be withdrawn from San Juan, was generally accepted as a threat and caused another outburst of feeling. Even federal officials criticised the retaliation tone of the dispatch and called the message illtimed. The accused also objected because the Secretary gave publicity to the fact that they had "atoned for their indiscre-

tion by paying double the duties they should have paid." Moved Dismissal of Indictments.

On the same day United States District Attorney Pettingill moved in the United indictments against ex-Supervisor of Elec-Holt took under advisement the motion to nolle prosequi the cases, and then folowed long speculation as to what he would do, thus keeping up the excitement and

Extent of the Smuggling.

The strongest objection made in Porto Rico to the attitude of the Washington authorities is to the official statement minimizing the extent of the smuggling. It is denied that only a few bottles of liquor and a few cigars are involved. The preliminary examinations before U. S. Commissioner Anderson showed, it is said, that hundreds of cases of liquor were smuggled on naval vesels and subsequently carted about in army wagons. There was also testimony that a dozen separate orders for liquors were sent to St. Thomas on a single vessel and the bils were subsequently checked up and show that 300 cases were landed one night convenient cellar. Smugglers openly boastpaid no duty. Naval station employes swore that wholesale smuggling had been going on ever since American ocupation and he reports of Collector Cruzen left no room

to doubt. The government may find it impossible to suppress the cases. A movement is already being made for an official investigation of many instances of alleged smuggling which have not yet been presented to the courts and a long fight is apparently on. The enemies of the smugglers evidently propose to keep the administration in hot water for some time to come. Agents of the demo-cratic party in the United States are particularly active in this matter and will not let the story die just yet.

Editor Sentenced to Jail.

There was a new development when Hobart S. Bird, editor of the San Juan News. and Internal Revenue Agent George W. Gibbs were tried in the San Juan district court for contempt of that court. Bird was convicted, fined \$20 and sentenced to five five days in jail. Gibbs was acquitted. The alleged contempt consisted in Bird having published the following remark made by Gibbs in connection with the smuggling cases:

"Internal Revenue Agent Gibbs stated yesterday that he could perceive the effect of the order upon the administration of jus-tice in the insular courts even so soon as this. He said that the courts take the liberty already of following the example and leaning to their friends while before they dared not do this thing."

Public sentiment interprets the punish-

ment of Bird as a retaliatory measure be-cause of his activity in exposing the smuggling frauds. On the day after his con-viction Bird published a two column editorial fiercely denunciating such censorship of the press and declaring the Constitution of the United States to be a mockery. He is likely to stir up more trouble and laughs at his arrest.

To Revise Hospital Corps Regulations. A board of army officers has been ordered to meet in this city on the 18th instant to revise that part of the army regulations referring to the hospital corps. The board is composed of Maj. Charles F. Mason and

FEELING STILL UGLY IN REIGN OF TERROR GROVER CLEVELAND

dated by Feudists.

THE SMUGGLING CASES JUSTICE IS PARALYZED WHAT HE STANDS FOR

AT LARGE.

Was Seen Commit the Deed by Men He Has Not Advanced From His Form-Who Are Afraid to Name

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

JACKSON, Ky., May 6.- The condition of affairs in this town and county is appalling and is one that calls for heroic treatment. The slayer of James B. Marcum is known to many men, but not one step has been taken to apprehend him. The entire machinery of justice is paralyzed through fear. No one has been induced to accept the important office of coroner. The murderer of Marcum was seen by many, for the assassin fired at close range.

Sheriff Ed. Callahan saw the tragedy from Hargis' store. He says he was afraid to venture out. He admits that he has made no effort to capture the assassin. Capt. B. J. Ewen, a deputy, was the only officer to search the court house.

Offices Were Locked.

He found the court room, from which Jim Cockrill was killed, to be locked. The office of Sheriff Callahan and that of the county judge were also locked. To all the other rooms of the court house free access

That the murderer and his confederates were quartered by friendly officials in these rooms there is no doubt. County Judge Hargis claims he is willing to issue warrants if anybody asks him. He has so far failed to ask Governor Beckham to offer a reward, nor is any other effort being made to find the assassin. Marcum's friends hope the United States government will take some action, as Marcum was a United States commissioner.

Murderer May Never Be Known.

By Associated Press. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6 .- Specials received here from Jackson today say that the murderer of James B. Marcum probably will never be known. With the exception of a brief search made about five minutes after the shooting there has been no pronounced effort to discover the assassin. The town is quiet, and it is next to impossible to get any one to talk. The correday has learned a lesson from that disasspondent has been advised by a friend that it would be more than well for him to leave on the first train. The only words uttered by Marcum after he was shot were: "My God, they have killed me." The entire side of his face was badly powder burned. The assassin stood immediately over him in firing the last shot. The peculiar feature about the murder is that no man has, or will, advance a theory about the shooting nor as to the probable identity of the as-

Deputy Sheriff B. J. Ewen, who was standing beside Marcum, said that he ran at the sound of the first shot, and did other gentleman who would not permit the use of his name says that Ewen told him he saw the man, knows who he was, but could not tell because his life would pay

OPPOSITION GROWING

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT MAY HAVE TO RATIFY CANAL TREATY

An intimation has reached here to the effect that President Marroquin of Colombia has almost reached the conclusion to refrain from calling a special session of the Colombian congress to pass upon the Panama canal treaty. While the call was issued for an election of the members of the congress, no date was specified for the assemblage of that body. It was the intention to call a special session about the 11th instant, the president's call naming the Panama treaty as the first subject to be considered, financial measures to follow. It soon developed that the opposition to the treaty was more pronounced than the president had supposed. Therefore he refrained from naming the day of meeting, hoping that as the election progressed (for they are not simultaneous) he might be able to name a date for the meeting of congress when the government was rea sonably sure of a majority to carry out its

But as far as the elections have progressed and the returns have been received it appears that the opposition continues to wax and the prospects for a safe government majority are so doubtful that Presi dent Marroquin has not yet named a date for the meeting of the special session, and

t is thought here that he will probably not In that event the Colombian congress would, under the constitution, assemble July 20 in regular session. In such session it might take up the canal treaty if it cared to do so, but the congress would not be under the same compulsion as to consid session, and much doubt is felt here as to whether or not the treaty would be taken

up at all. But this outlook does not discourage the officials who had to do with the making of The United States government has gone

so far in its negotiations with Colombia on that subject that confidence is felt here that President Marroquin will feel himself bound to carry out the engagements into which he has entered. The Colombian constitution contains some peculiar paragraphs enlarging the powers of the executive in case of disturbed conditions beyond any degree known in the United States, and if there is the slightest sign of forcible opposition to the government or of revolution-ary uprisings, such as have been hinted at in the stories from Kingston, Jamaica, and from isthmian points, indicative of a pur-pose to sever the isthmus from Colombian sovereignty, the president may arrogate to himself all power and go to the length of himself ratifying the canal treaty with the United States. If he does so the United States govern-ment will maintain its own title thus ac-

quired. Death of Surgeon Haas.

The Navy Department is informed of the death of Passed Assistant Surgeon Harold H. Haas at Staunton, Va., yesterday, as a result of injuries inflicted by himself while laboring under a temporary abberation of

Several days ago he shot himself through

Him Up.

PARTY FROM POWER.

er Position-His Election Would Kill Present Prosperity.

"As this Grover Cleveland boom seems to be getting serious, I think it is about time for us to stop and consider for a moment," said a former democrat and supporter of Cleveland, to a Star reporter, today. "We are an emotional people; we also are a forgetful and, if you please, forgiving people. But don't let's permit forgetfulness and emotion to blind our eyes to a few painful facts of the past in connection with Grover Cleveland.

"There are some serious considerations n connection with Grover Cleveland's candidacy. His would be a personal candidacy. He would be expected to command the votes of men who admire his personality, if not in accord with all the tenets of his party. He would stand for 'dignity' and 'conservatism' and 'safety' they say.

What He Would Stand For. "Well, now, would he? We don't know; out we do know some things he would stand for, and those certainties ought to be considered. I would like to enumerate a few of them for my erstwhile democratic friends to chew over before they get to throwing up their hats and shouting for

"He would stand for low tariff, the issue upon which his party was swept out of power after the passage of the Wilson-Gorman act. He would stand for free raw material and take away the farmers' good prices and the livelihood of the workers in umber, ore and coal.

"He would stand for a more radical tariff reform than the Wilson bill provided, and the country rebuked the democrats for that bill. Have we forgotten that Cleveland was dissatisfied with the meed of tariff reduction which that disastrous measure dealt out and would not sign the bill, but let it become a law by the lapse of time? Have we forgotten that he would have gone further in the way of crippling American industries and prostrating American labor than even that fatal measure contem

plated? ter, that it will not again advocate free trade, or if it does that it will not secure a following in this country. But Grover Cleveland is today just where he stood August 27, 1894, when he wrote the letter to 'My Dear Catchings,' in which he 'marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.'

His Letter to Catchings.

"Cleveland wrote in that letter to Catch ings: 'I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war. . . The trusts and combinations-the communism of pelf-whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve should not be forgotten nor forgiven. • • I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. Free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comforts and cheaper living."

"He was mistaken about it, though. The reduction which the bill did provide, insuffi-cient as it was, according to his ideas, carried not blessings to every humble home, but disaster, and the humbler the home the keener the misfortune. I acknowledge that I stood for the bill then, but I went through the practical experience of the bitter years that followed. I was surfeited with the husks of democratic theories. "Now, those are the sentiments of the man we are talking of taking up again. He wants to go further than his party was willing to go in 1894, and his party was whipped for going as far as it did. If he is likely to be nominated he will dietate the

platform and it will be a platform of free trade. "We found fault with Cleveland in the old days because of his boorishness—now we call it dignity; because of his exclusiveness-now we call it dignity, although then we knew it was crass indifference and selfishness; because of his pig-headedness and obstinacy, which now we call firmness.

Things to Be Remembered.

"I wish my enthusiastic friends would remember all these things before they get to shouting for him. If he is nominated he may be elected; he will come nearer to it in my opinion than any other democrat. If he is elected, he will try to wreck this country again with his free trade ideas. "My objection to Cleveland's candidacy is the menace it will present to the presperity of the country. I am not tied to Roosevelt's chariot; there are many things about him I don't like-his unstability, his emotionality, his mercurial disposition. But he is in the hands of wise and conservative advisers, and, anyhow, he cannot sweep his party away from its moorings. "I don't want to see anything happen which will stop this wonderful tide of prosperity. Roosevelt's re-election will not stop Cleveland's election will certainly do

GOING TO THE AZORES. A Squadron of Battle Ships Will Leave

it as the election of no other democrat would. He is too big, too obstinate, too set in his opinions to be placed at the head of a wavering, undisciplined and easily influenced host."

About June 10. It is now settled that a division of the North Atlantic fleet will make a cruise to the Azores this summer, starting from New York or Norfolk about June 10th. It will consist of the battle ships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Illinois, and will be accompanied by the naval yacht Mayflower and three colliers. The main object of the cruise is to give the ships practice in maneuvering, and especially in coaling at sea. At what point in the Azores the ships will coal is not known, but a place will be selected by Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief, who will go in the flagship Kearsarge. In order that the battleships may be ready to leave upon the date fixed by the department, repairs which they re-quire will be expedited.

Return of Secretary Root. Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary

Sanger have returned from a visit to Co-

CAN'T CARRY NEW YORK.

REPRESENTATIVE DWIGHT ON CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH.

Believes Roosevelt Will Be Nominated and Elected-The Only Republican Discussed.

Representative Dwight of New York is looking forward to the nomination and election of Mr. Roosevelt to succeed himself in the presidency. When asked today if he thought that Mr. Cleveland, even if nominated, could carry New York state against Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Dwight replied: "I do not believe Grover Cleveland can carry New York on the tariff issue. Too many of the working people remember the

times we had from 1893 to 1897 "I cannot see what issue except the tariff he can run upon. Mr. Cleveland is in the same place in regard to the tariff in New York that Mr. Bryan is before the country in respect to the free silver issue. The people have pretty good memories, after all. They have not forgotten the times we had from '93 to '97. Mr. Cleveland is getting a passing notice because of his prominence but I do not think the people are going to forget because it is Grover Cleveland. When this country would not give General Grant a third term, why should the people pick up Cleveland for a third term, with all the hard times that came to us when we

"Is Mr. Roosevelt as unpopular with the pusiness interests as he is represented?"

Mr. Dwight was asked.
"I do not believe he is. Have we ever seen more prosperous times than we have had under Roosevelt? Is there not every season why we should want them to continue? Do the people who oppose Roosevelt want to get better times, or do they want

worse ones?
"It may be said that the cost of living is high, but everybody who wants work can now get it, and at wages greater than have ever before prevailed. Prices are high, but people can get money to make purchases. From 1893 to 1897 prices were low, but the people couldn't get money to buy them. Wages have gone up with abundance of

"Then, too, our present conditions explode every prediction Mr. Bryan made in regard to the effect of the adoption of the gold standard. Even Mr. Bryan himself has enjoyed some of the prosperity of the country.

How else could he have secured such a good circulation for his paper if his own predictions had not fallen through so that we are prosperous enough to allow the peo-ple who want to invest in it to pay for it?" "Do you regard Mr. Roosevelt as sure to get the republican nomination?"
"No one else is even being talked about. The conditions point to Roosevelt alone."

Mr. Dwight will go to his home in Dryden,

THE WEST FOR ROOSEVELT.

Opinion in That Section. Former Senator Tom Carter of Montana

days, when he will return to his Montana home. "The west," said Mr. Carter, when seen by a Star reporter today, "will be undivided in its support of President Roosevelt for the republican nomination at the next national convention. Most of the states are on record on this subject and the senument has not changed, but has constantly grown

"How do the people of the northwest like his attitude on the subject of the tariff?" Mr. Carter was asked. "The people out there do not care about tariff revision except as changes in the

more and more favorable to Mr. Roosevelt."

"Do you expect to see Mr. Bryan domi-nate the national democratic convention "There is no probability of that. He may disturb it, but he will not dominate it.'

TO DEFEND MANILA BAY. Modern Armament of Fortifications

and Mines Deemed Necessary. Admiral Dewey and other high ranking officers of the navy, as well as some of the army, agree with Lieut. Gen. Miles in the opinion expressed in his recent report that these same views in 1900, and he has never more adequate defenses should be provided for the principal harbors of the Philippines with as little delay as possible. Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, and Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, in their recent reports to the Secretary of War, practically admitted that the defenses of some of the principal harbors were inadequate and placed the blame on Congress for not having made

the necessary provision. At the battle of Manila bay the Spanish batteries on Corregidor Island, which commanded the entrance to the harbor of Manila, were destroyed, as were also the batteries at Cavite. It is said that Admiral Dewey now regards it as essential that these batteries be replaced with modern armament in which event, with auxiliary mines, the harbor could be made impregnable. A strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to secure provis ion for the erection of sultable fortifica-tions at Manila and at other important

points in the archipelago. TO COMMAND NAVY YARD. Rear Admiral Higginson Will Relieve

Rear Admiral Terry. It is announced at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson will assume command of the navy yard, Washington, July 1 next, as the relief of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, who has had that command since March, 1900. Rear Admiral Higginson was recently detached from command of the North Atlantic fleet. after two years' service, and is now stationed in this city as a member of the gen-

On being relieved Rear Admiral Terry will be placed on waiting orders. His next assignment to duty has not yet been determined on. In view, however, of the fact that he will go on the retired list for age in December, 1904, it is not regarded as likely that he will be given a fleet command. All the fleet commands are now filled, and none is likely to become vacant for several

Secretaries to Monetary Commission. Mr. Jules Guthridge, Washington secretary of the Indianapolis monetary committee, and Mr. O. G. Guerlac, instructor of French at Cornell University, have been appointed first and second secretaries, respectively, of the commission on international exchange. Mr. Guthridge was for

eight years a member of the Washington

bureau of the New York Herald and for several years subsequently he was with the United Press. For the last six years

he has been the Washington secretary of the Indianapolis monetary committee and has had charge of its work at the capital. To Return to His Station.

NEW APPLICATION

The position of The Star

is unique. No old Wash-

ingtonian is ever without it

-and the new ones quickly

contract the habit.

Monroe Doctrine Adapted to the Chinese Situation.

MR. PROCTER'S VIEWS

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN ORIENT MAY BE MENACED.

Growth of Our Trade With the Far East-Importance of Preserving and Extending It.

Civil Service Commissioner John R. Procter has long taken a deep interest in the affairs of the orient, particularly concerning the political and industrial development of China, which he regards as of the utmost importance to the United States in the extension of the latter's foreign trade.

"The value of the trade of Great Britain and the United States with China," remarked Mr. Procter in discussing this matter recently, "now amounts to six times as much as the combined trade of Germany, France and Russia with that country, and consequently these two countries may be said to have paramount commercial interests in China. These are also the two countries having the largest frontage of coast line on the Pacific and Indian oceans, and they thus have paramount political interest in the future of the millions of Chinese whose territory fronts that ocean. Our trade in China must in time exceed the enormous trade of Great Britain with that country. We at last realize that because of our abundant resources, the skill of our workmen and the efficiency of our machinery, we can successfully com pete with any and all countries for the markets of the world. As our capacity for production grows more rapidly than our capacity for consumption, this country, more than any other, is interested in preserving China from partition among Euro-

Effect of a Chinese Partition.

"We need have no illusions as to the efect of such a movement upon our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. Certain European countries, not having the same abundant stores of superior coals, iron ores, fibers and other raw products, realize that open competition is impossible. They having the inherited mediaeval system of governing colonial or foreign possessions for the exclusive benefit of the home government, impose discriminating duties upon imports into all regions brought under their control. An example of this system is shown by the French occupation of Indo-China and Madagascar. The United States consul in Manchester, England, in 1898, wrote: The new duties on cotton goods in Madagascar, which came into operation in October last, are likely, is in the city and will remain here several n the estimation of persons engaged in this trade, to all but extinguish the consumption of any but French goods."
"For these reasons our

"For these reasons our government should declare, applying the language of the Monroe doctrine:

New Version of Monroe Doctrine. "'In the wars of European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for defense. With the movements in schedules become necessary to conform to the changed conditions of business."

China we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the Chinese empire as dangerous to our peace and safety, and as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.'

Mr. Procter considers that this government will lose its great opportunity if it does not take a steadfast and constant course in dealing with the question of the dismemberment of China. He expressed ceased in his conviction that the integrity of the Chinese empire is of the utmost importance to this country in the years to

"The decision must soon be reached," he says, "which will determine whether the principles of constitutional liberty and selfgovernment, represented by the civilization of the Teutonic races, or the repressive absolutism of the Slav, shall dominate the world."

Army Orders.

By direction of the President the following named enlisted men have been placed on the retired list at their own request: Ordnance Sergeant James Cronin and Post Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas F. Mea-First Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, Artillery

at Atlanta, Ga., to relieve First Lieut. Paul A. Barry, Artillery Corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will join his company. Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., and ordered to assume charge of the

Corps, has been ordered to recruiting duty

medical supply depot at St. Louis, relieving Maj. Harry O. Perley, surgeon, granted leave of absence. Capt. Conway H. Arnold, jr., Artillery Corps, has been ordered to Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. Majors George H. Torney and John M. Banister, surgeons, have been detailed as members of the board of medical officers,

appointed to meet in Manila, P. I., for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the army, vice Majors Louis Brechemin and Edward R. Morris, surgeons, relieved.

surgeons, relieved.

Maj. Edward Chynoweth, 26th Infantry, on the completion of his present duty, pertaining to the inspection of the National Guard of Oregon, and upon the arrival of the 26th Infantry, in the Department of Texas, will proceed to that department for assignment duty.

Maj. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cayalry, has been relieved from duty at headquar-

has been relieved from duty at headquar-ters, Department of the Colorado, and ordered to join his regiment.

Maj. Thomas Cruse, quartermaster, has been ordered from this city to Chicago and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on official business

pertaining to the quartermaster's depart-

work. Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, jr., United States Cavalry, quartermaster, has been ordered from Prescott, Ariz., to Fort Hauachuca, Ariz., on official business pertaining chuca, Ariz., on omciai ousiness pertaining to the quartermaster's department, in connection with construction work.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant Robert C. Easton, now at Fort Myer, Va., has been ordered to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Maj. Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cavalry, has been granted one month's extension of leaves of absence.

Bids for Paving at Naval Academy. Five bids were received at the Navy De-

leave of absence.

sion at Annapolis yesterday and will take the midshipmen on a cruise along the midshipmen on a cruise along the summer.

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In the medical corps of the National Guard Association, and the action of the medical corps of the National Guard Association, and the action of the members of the Montagonery on the South Atlantic station.

position to get rid of him.